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A class of papers lose no occasion to sneer at the border States, particularly Kentucky. Even now, in the darkest hour of the contest, their jibes are thrown out at Kentucky. The New York Tribune says, in its issue of the 8th inst.:

"Kentucky for a time professed to hold a neutral position between the Union and the rebels, repelling the forces of either, and thus prevented the sending of loyal soldiers to defend and encourage the devoted Unionists of East Tennessee."

This is a gross misrepresentation. This representation of neutrality is the Scotch interpretation of it. The record is on the other side. The neutrality of the loyal men of this State consisted in declining to furnish troops upon the first call, not in resisting or proposing to resist any exercise of the legitimate power of the Federal Government. The Scotch meant as the Tribune says, but upon testing it in the Legislature it was voted down directly. The distinction between them and the loyal men of Kentucky was before the people in the political contest of August, 1861. They understood it, and voted down this Scotch notion of neutrality, which was, in fact, secession. It assumed the independence of this State and it had been sanctioned it would have placed Kentucky out of the Union as well as if it were done by an ordinance of secession. The Union men of this State, constituting two-thirds of the voters, never even tolerated such an idea of neutrality.

We shall not republish the record of the last Legislature on the subject; it is well understood by intelligent Union men in this State, as well as by those in other States who care to understand the subject. But Kentucky did decline to furnish troops upon the first call; that is all the of it, and we presume, a man is not disgraced if he does not volunteer in a fight. It is in his judgment, it is a duty. A general proposition that a State should refuse to fight—we are not disposed to question that; still, whilst the response to call is to be voluntary, both individuals and States have a discretion within the Constitution to respond or not, and to appeal to the world to judge them by the reasons they have to give.

Kentucky thought, when the call was first made, that forbearance had not ceased to be a virtue; indeed, after forbearance had been carried to a culpable extent, until rebellion became revolution, it was deemed by Kentucky almost a necessity to go a step further.

In the seceded States Union or Secession was still a political question. There was in each seceded State a powerful Union party, and peace would increase it. The Scotch knew this, and were alarmed at it. They were for hastening an issue of blood. The leaders saw their advantage in it. The loyal men of Kentucky saw it, and foresaw that nothing would so weaken and demoralize Secession as a persistent non-acceptance of such an issue by the Government.

Besides, at the time this call was made for troops, Kentucky had not lost faith in the possibility of a peaceful settlement. She believed that if any practicable plan of settlement were proposed to the seceded States the conspirators would lose their power with the people, and the rebellion would collapse. Thus hoping, would it have been consistent in the State to rush to arms? Whilst she wished to negotiate as a friend, should she draw the sword as an enemy?

These views of the loyal men of Kentucky may have been erroneous; but we have yet to be convinced of it.

Our regret is, that Kentucky was not seconded by the other loyal States. She was left alone in her efforts for a peaceful adjustment.

But if Kentucky were wrong in this, who dare throw the first stone at her? Were not all the States neutral? Was not the Administration so for months?

The rebels had committed numerous acts of war. They had seized forts, arsenals and mints, and the Administration quietly forbore, never uttered a threat or drew a sword. Even when a vessel bound to provision a United States garrison was fired on, it was not resisted. The laws of the United States were openly defied in all the cotton States, and this Administration was neutral. Ayer, and this very Tribune exhorted its readers to let the South go and not resort to coercion.

All the sin of Kentucky, then, is that she persisted in forbearance, and was not ready to abandon an experiment that all had begun. Others had abandoned it, for no reason that did not exist before. The truth is, the other loyal States abandoned Kentucky and left the experiment unfinished.

We are content to abide the verdict of me. Kentucky was compelled to draw the sword at last by the action of others, and now there is no alternative but to crush out the armies of the rebellion or give up the Union and Republican institutions, and present to be the border of two hostile empires.

This alternative the State would be insane to accept, if it cost the last dollar and the last man to resist it.

We have our consolation. If the advice Kentucky had been heeded by the South, we should have been living in peace, without that sacrifice of blood and treasure; if it had been heeded by the loyal States, certainly the difficulty would not have been greater than it is, and there was at least a chance for better.

It is not the time to settle such points. At this time the State is approached we record her defense. The reason for the jibes thrown out at Kentucky is, that her influence stands in the way of a revolution at Washington, which would be as lawless as a revolution at Richmond.

Giltner, of Trimble county, was at the head of the guerrilla party that took possession of Carrollton, Kentucky.

In the meantime, General Morgan's supplies are daily getting shorter, and there is no means whatever of his adding to them, and famine must speedily starve him in the face. When we expressed fears on this subject a fortnight ago, the telegraph replied by asserting that Morgan had supplies for thirty days, and was therefore in no danger. Nearly half that time has now gone, and since then every avenue of supply has been taken possession of by the rebels. It is evident, that prompt measures will have to be taken by the Government, if we would save ourselves from a disaster in the Southwest, which we can ill endure.

The Times is not posted. Lieutenant Harrison, of the Twenty-second Kentucky, belonging to Morgan's command at the Gap, left that point at sundown August 23d. At that time there were abundant supplies for sixty days, and foraging parties were of weekly occurrence, increasing the stores.

If correct, the news from Chambersburg is hardly less important than that from Manassas. Late last night it was asserted that news had been received in official quarters to the effect that the Yankee General Morgan had attempted to cut his way through the lines, and that he was repulsed with great slaughter, after which his entire command, amounting to some ten thousand men, with their arms and equipments, surrendered to our forces under General E. Kirby Smith. There is every reason to believe that this statement is correct, as it is well known that Morgan's position was decidedly precarious; but in view of the many similar reports received from the same quarter it should be taken with much caution.

The above is a fair specimen of the news contained in rebel papers. How true it is our readers know, as Kirby Smith has not been near the Gap.

It is high time this disorganization and panic from a slight reverse was over. The apprehensions of the strength of the enemy are ill-founded. It is disgraceful that an insignificant force should move about through the State at pleasure. It is high time this disgraceful condition of things was stopped. It is obvious that a panic has magnified the danger to be apprehended. The enemy have a contempt for us, and show it to our shame.

The Democratic Central Committee of Michigan proposed that party organizations should be dropped, and that all should unite to support the Government in this war. The Republican Committee declined. Of course they did; and of course they would. Who ever saw a party sacrifice anything to patriotism, unless it was afraid of defeat? The Republicans of Michigan think they are strong enough to get the offices.

Major-General Banks in Command at Washington.

A number of troops have been dispatched from this city towards Frederick in order to meet the enemy. They were followed by Major-General McClellan, who left here last evening, at half-past six o'clock, for the same neighborhood. It is understood that he has, with the approval of the President, placed Major-General Banks in command of the forces retained in this vicinity for the defense of this city. The judiciousness of this appointment will be appreciated not only by the people of Washington, but by the country at large. General Banks has been suffering recently from an injury received in action, but happily is now convalescent. It having become public that General Pope had preferred charges against General Franks, Fitz-John Porter, Heintzelman, and perhaps some others, and that those officers had been placed under arrest preliminary to their trial, we think it proper to state that, although charges have been preferred against them, they have not been arrested, but are still on duty in the field.

The following general order was promulgated to-day:

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 1.
 HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, Sept. 6, 1862.
 First.—In compliance with paragraph seven of Special Order No. 4, of the 7th instant, from the headquarters of Major-General McClellan, the undersigned hereby assumes the immediate command of the defenses of the Capital during the absence of the General Commanding from Washington.
 Second.—Commanders of troops in and near the city of Washington will send to these headquarters, by twelve o'clock, consolidated morning reports of their respective commands, and lists showing the regiments and batteries composing the same, with their stations.
 Third.—With the permission of Major-General McClellan, Capt. Richard B. Irwin, Aid-de-Camp to the General Commanding, will act as Assistant Adjutant General of this command.
 N. P. BANKS, Major-General.

At BALTIMORE.—A Baltimore correspondent of the New York Times, writing on the 8th, says:

The nine vessels of Porter's mortar flotilla, now anchored off this city, are regarded with ominous forebodings by the Baltimoreans, who declare that the Government will not hesitate to bombard the city in the slightest provocation, without reference to the safety of the women and children. It is thought that the affair of the 19th of April has engendered a feeling at the North which would make this work peculiarly agreeable to the authorities. The timid still continue exercised about the disposition of their valuables, and burials and removals of household plate and other treasures are still the order. One good rule, of table etiquette philosophy, has been laid, without exception, the latest being, "Do not eat, drink, or smoke, until you are invited to do so." There is soon to be a great outbreak in Baltimore. They have kept up an incessant talking at her for some time, giving her no peace, until she has finally followed their advice and the rebellion has ceased. Though a guilty conscience has, doubtless, much to do with the fear of the mortars, it is certain that they have been drawn up in line of battle by order of the authorities at Washington, with the exception of one lying at Canton, opposite the city, undergoing repairs. This is sufficient to disturb the nervous, and physicians notice the effect of apprehension upon the delicate members of the families they visit.

Gen. Phil. Kearney, killed in the battle of Tuesday afternoon, was a native of New York, of Irish descent, and not a graduate of West Point. He performed distinguished services in the Mexican war, and was brevetted for bravery. He has twice served with the French army, first in Algeria, and afterwards as a staff officer in the late war between France and Austria. He was in Europe when the war broke out, but came home, and was at once appointed to the command of the New Jersey brigade. In the battles on the Peninsula he took a prominent and honorable part. The rebels feared no one more than they did "that fighting devil, Kearney." He commanded a division in which were the Third and Fourth Maine regiments.

McClellan and His Men.

A kindly, genial sympathy existing between General and private, is a good sign, and wherever it exists, you may rest assured that the man who is all that mortal man can do to further the plans of that General. All accounts of newspaper correspondents and soldiers agree in the statement that Gen. George B. McClellan possesses the unbounded love and adoration of the soldiers composing his army—something very rare in the Federal army—and we feel assured of the fact, that whatever Gen. McClellan tells his men to do, they will do it, if within the bounds of human possibility.

A Federal Major, who was present at Centerville, a few nights ago, when McClellan arrived there, on his tour of inspection of the troops (and who recently arrived at Centerville, as a Colonel), has described the scene that followed to a gentleman of this city. The Major was sleeping with a brother officer, when they were suddenly awakened by loud cheering and yelling. "Hill bet," said one of the officers, "that McClellan is here; for no other officer but Geo. B. McClellan can raise such a hubbub of enthusiasm as this." The two immediately arose and sallied forth from their tent, when they discovered that sure enough McClellan had arrived, and was being completely overwhelmed with the wild love of his "boys."

The scene was a weird and extraordinary one. The soldiers had abandoned their rough couches to a man, and in many instances were running about in their almost nude state, yelling like demons, when they bore a striking resemblance. Of course the General, for the time being, was obliged to forego all business, and to give his undivided attention to the crazy sons of Mary.

The consciousness that he possesses the love and perfect confidence of the enormous Union army around Washington must be a great comfort to General McClellan, and we can only hope that he will be able to lead that army to immediate victory!

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Public Confidence in General McClellan—Washington Transcript.

Washington is in a more tranquil state than some of the Northern cities, notwithstanding the rebels have entered Maryland in force, and the communications with the capital are threatened more seriously than ever before since the beginning of the war. The hotels are crowded with travelers and with officers. The military authorities are in the city. A few nervous families have left town for quarters where their supplies are not likely to be interfered with, but each train hitherward comes crowded, and the side population has not had no. The whole community feel such unbounded confidence in General McClellan that they are apparently as much at home as ever.

There need be no doubt entertained of the position of Gen. McClellan. He is unquestionably in command of all the troops in this part of the country. Gen. Hooker will very likely be assigned an important position in the army now in the field.

There is no doubt that the most perfect accord exists between the military authorities and the President. The whole Cabinet is now united upon one policy, and all that is asked by Gen. McClellan is that he shall be allowed to carry out his present purposes. In conversation to-day with friends he has made no allusion to the fact that he has no quarrel with any one. He desired to let the past be passed. We have enough to do to fight the common enemy, and all he asked was to be let alone and he would put down the rebellion.—Special to Herald, 8th.

"LAT ON, MACDUFF."—The Delta, of the 27th ult., extends to the rebel Generals Van Dorn and Breckinridge the following invitation to visit New Orleans:

This is the greeting which we send Van Dorn and Breckinridge, in behalf of Gen. Phelps. Colonel and Acting Brigadier General Dudley holds the right of the defense before New Orleans. He has made all arrangements to receive the enemy when they attack in front, or try the dubious experiment of wading through the swamp. Colonel and Acting Brigadier General Cahill holds the left, and he, too, is prepared to receive the enemy when they attack on the land. Both these fine officers were in the fight at Baton Rouge, and after the fall of the gallant Williams, the duties of the day upon them.

The post of honor—the reserve—is assigned to Colonel and Acting Brigadier General Paine. He is supported by a gallant brigade of Hoosiers, Badgers, and Pine Tree boys, who are anxious to repeat the Red Stick practice at any point the enemy may choose to attack. Now, let Earl Van Dorn and John C. Breckinridge try another cavalry dash. Just once! And Jeff Thompson, too, will consider himself invited to the feast.

DESTRUCTION OF HOUSES ON THE RIVER BELOW.—The steamer Emily arrived from below yesterday, having on board a number of soldiers under command of Colonel Bissell, of Rock Island, Illinois, who have been in pursuit of the guerrillas along the river and Mississippi shore. The boat was repeatedly fired upon, and above Commerce was landed the command of the steamer, and ordered ashore to destroy the houses. The residences and all the farmhouses of E. W. Dale, Caruthers, Harkness, and others, were burned to the ground. Some fifteen or twenty residences were destroyed. At some of the places destroyed, cotton was found and taken aboard the boat, also several fine mules. The cotton, it appears, was in the possession of Captain Keads, of the Emily, and he had made arrangements to ship the cotton to the State of Saint Louis, but through the vigilance of Quartermaster Fitch, it was ordered to be placed on the Eclipse wharfbast, and the Government took possession of it.—Memphis Argus, 6th.

LARGEST CITY IN THE WORLD.—A very erroneous idea is indulged in by many people in relation to the largest city in the world. Many suppose that it is London, or, it is frequently termed, the Great Metropolis, is far superior both in size and the number of its inhabitants. But such is not the case. Jeddah, the capital of Arabia, is without exception, the largest and most populous city in the world. It contains the vast number of 1,600,000 dwellings, and 6,000,000 of human souls.

Many of the streets are nineteen Japanese in length, which is equivalent to twenty-two English miles. The commerce of Jeddah far exceeds that of any other city in the world, and these along the coast is constantly white with the sails of ships. The harbor is a large one, and the city, undergoing repairs. This is sufficient to disturb the nervous, and physicians notice the effect of apprehension upon the delicate members of the families they visit.

A SMALL SKIRMISH RAID ON WASHINGTON. Last night, about dark, two cavalrymen came riding into the city, supposed to have come from Poolesville. They were discovered by the provost guard, who saw the brand "C. S." on the horses, and on approaching nearer, the guard discovered the Virginia State uniform, which convicted them of being a portion of Stuart's cavalry. The Virginia coat of arms was found on the buttons of their coats. They were evidently drunk, which accounts for their boldness and military bearing. They were taken into custody, and it is not probable one would be used as a soldier.

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"Spades are trumps" in Washington, and "Little Mac" holds a lone hand.

Important from North Carolina.

SHARP BATTLE AT PLYMOUTH—THREE HUNDRED UNION TROOPS FIGHT FOURTEEN HUNDRED REBELS—THE FEDERAL TROOPS COMMANDED BY AN ORDERLY SERGEANT—THE COMMANDING REBEL OFFICER AND FORTY PRISONERS CAPTURED. &c., &c., &c.

[Correspondence of the New York Herald.]
 NEWBURN, N. C., Sept. 3, 1862.
 On Tuesday, the 2d inst., a battle occurred at Plymouth, in North Carolina, between three hundred Union soldiers and fourteen hundred rebels, under command of Colonel Garrett. The rebels were composed of cavalry and infantry. They intended to destroy Plymouth and burning it to the ground in consequence of the stern loyalty of its inhabitants. They came on Tuesday night within three miles of the town, intending to bivouac for the night and make the attack in the morning. This plan was frustrated through the energy of one of the loyal soldiers, who quickly took alarm and reported the fact to Captain W. H. Hammett, of Hawkins' Zouaves, who, with his own company and a company of loyal North Carolinians, occupied the town.

As soon as the news reached headquarters all arms and activity. The approach of so large a force justified considerable alarm; but there was boldness and determination instead of cowardly fear. Unfortunately, Captain Hammett was sick. His First Lieutenant was also sick, and his Second Lieutenant disabled by a wound received in a former engagement, so that the command of the little army devolved upon Orderly Sergeant Green. No time was to be lost, and in an hour the two companies, Captain Flanagan's Zouaves, and the greater portion of the male citizens of the town moved out to give fight to fourteen hundred rebels. After a short march they came upon the rebels, who were in the bushes, and in a moment they were in a hand-to-hand struggle. The rebels were surprised. A fight of one hour's duration terminated in the rout of the rebels. The loyal soldiers followed them, and the whole force and Lieutenant Fagan, who commanded the cavalry. With these forty other prisoners were captured. Thirty of the rebels were killed. Sergeant Green, of the Zouaves, was killed. Captain Fagan, of the Zouaves, was killed. Captain Fagan, of the Zouaves, was killed.

A scouting party, under command of Col. Hickman, and consisting of Company E, Capt. Dillard, of the Ninth New Jersey regiment, captured on Sunday last two guerrillas, and a number of arms, belonging to the regular rebel troops.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.

There is less prospect now of a change in the Cabinet than there was ten days ago. The Cabinet is now existing in the Cabinet and among the military authorities and the General Commanding is unexamined.

Washington has been astonishingly quiet ever since the restoration of Gen. McClellan to command of the army. Previously to that, immediately upon the defeat of Gen. Pope at Bull Run, and the subsequent advance of the rebels to within the outer circle of our intrenchments, there was a good deal of feverishness, and a tendency to excitement, which might have been expected to have worked up into a panic; but the appointment of General McClellan seems to have restored public confidence entirely, and notwithstanding the presence of a small but brilliant corps of volunteers, the people have not been sides with the Potomac, the people have not been sides with the Potomac, the people have not been sides with the Potomac.

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The Invasion of Maryland.

[From the Baltimore American, Sept. 7.]
 The invasion of Maryland by the rebel army is an accomplished fact. With a force variously stated at from twenty to fifty thousand men, they crossed the Potomac on Saturday they crossed the Potomac at points above and below the Point of Rocks, and pushed forward in the direction of Frederick City, taking possession of that place on Saturday about noon. The first division that crossed was under command of General Hill, and was followed by General Jackson. Our small force at Frederick, after destroying the stores there, with the exception of those left for the hospitals, evacuated the place, and retired to the hills. The rebels, on entering the town, established a provost guard, and the notorious Bradley Johnson made a speech, professing that they had come as friends to relieve Maryland from oppression; that private rights would be respected, non-combatants unharmed, and much more to the same effect. The rebels are buying cattle, horses, &c., paying for them in United States demand notes and in Confederate scrip and Southern money. So far as known, the behavior of the rebels was orderly, and they are reported to have done no damage to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad beyond the taking up of some rails near Hagerstown, this side of the Potomac.

The main body of the rebel army is reported to have passed through Frederick on their way to Emmitsburg, and declared their purpose was to invade Pennsylvania. The attempt is so audacious that the rebels hardly know how to give it credit. Their step, that is, their march, takes them away from their source of military supplies, and will increase the obstacles in their way. We are not permitted, nor would our loyal readers wish us to state, the measures which the Government is taking in this important step, but it is sufficient to say that they have been prompt and energetic, and that there is now between Baltimore and the rebels an army sufficient to stay their advances in this direction, or to follow them to the Potomac, and really moving toward Pennsylvania. This army will be daily re-enforced, and with an ordinary display of generalship, ought to make the invasion of Maryland synonymous with the destruction of the rebel army.

The particulars that we give in relation to the movements of the rebels in Maryland have been gathered from various sources, and much care taken to avoid all exaggeration. Necessary to our purpose, we have to rely principally upon the reports of those who have fled from Frederick and its vicinity, the excitement of whose feelings would involuntarily predetermine them to exaggerate statements of the condition of affairs. For this some allowance must be made, and the account we give taken as certainly representing the aspect of affairs to be fully as bad as it is, and perhaps more so. The reality. Of the scores of rumors that were built up on the facts known we have taken no notice.

The news caused a deep and strong excitement in the city yesterday, but its manifestations were neither noisy nor unruly. The people assembled in the streets in Baltimore, and anxiously looking for news, and everywhere the important event was discussed with reference to its probable or possible effect upon our city. There was, however, no disorder or breaches of the peace, and beyond the fact that the news of interest, the day was as orderly as a Sunday in less eventful times.

INVASION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

There can no longer be any doubt that it is the purpose of the rebels to throw their entire army across the Potomac, and have extended their pickets a distance of twenty miles on all the roads leading from Frederick, east and west, whilst the main body, as at last accounts, moving direct for the Pennsylvania line. Pickets are reported on the National road, within seven miles of Hagerstown, a distance of about twenty miles from Frederick.

There is every reason to believe that the main body of the rebels will cross the Potomac by way of Marlborough, at Williamsport, and that the portion now passing through Frederick city is merely a lower line of defense. From Williamsport their route will be through Hagerstown to Chambersburg, and thence to Harrisburg. Accounts from the Susquehanna region represent the greatest excitement to be prevailing along the whole line, whilst the Unionists at Hagerstown are fleeing before the advancing column, there being no troops left to defend the place.

It has been intimated that the destination of the rebel army is Harrisburg, though we do not see how they propose to cross the Susquehanna, as a few hours' work would be sufficient to destroy the shore spans of all the bridges over the river, where their progress would be impeded. It might, at the present low stage of water, be feasible at some points, but it would be impossible to drag artillery over its rocky bed, and such a force as will be gathered on the opposite shore could make it a most hazardous undertaking, even for infantry.

A few days will, however, show something of their purpose and destination, and we are not without our suspicions that they will first destroy our railroads and then sweep around towards Baltimore and Washington, depending on their success in the latter to outmarch the Federal army, which they will endeavor to lead as far from Washington as possible in pursuit of them.

DEATH OF PAYMASTER LARNED.—An order has been issued by Adjutant-General Thomas, announcing the death of the late Captain Col. B. E. Larned, of the 21st Infantry, which occurred on Friday last, in this city. Col. Larned commenced his military career as ensign of the 21st Infantry on the 1st of October, 1813; distinguished himself during the war then raging, and for the gallantry he exhibited in the battle of the Clouds, was brevetted captain. At the close of the war, notwithstanding a reduction of the army, he was retained as paymaster of the Fifth Infantry. Soon after the commencement of the Mexican war he received the appointment of deputy paymaster, which position he held until the death of Paymaster-General Townson, when he was appointed his successor. Col. Larned continued to discharge his duties with his office up to the period of his last illness, with strict fidelity and honesty. The necessary arrangements for his funeral are being made by the military Governor of the District, and the usual appropriate tributes of respect to his memory will be rendered.—N. Y. World, Sept. 9.

Many of the Memphis Bulletin, of the 6th, says: A number of Federal cavalry, from this city, entered Hernando yesterday. There were no Confederate troops there, and consequently no fighting. Some Federals in custody were set at liberty, and W. B. Greenlaw and A. Woodward were taken prisoners by the Federals. We also learn on the information of a party from Hernando, who was captured there, that on the return of the cavalry, they met some of Blythe's Mounted Partisans near Nonconah. A slight collision occurred in which a Federal Lieutenant was killed, and a Confederate soldier was accidentally killed by one of his own company. The Federal troops returned to Memphis.

We also learn that Price has given orders that whenever any insubordinate conduct is manifested among negroes, or whenever they are caught endeavoring to escape, they are to be shot. It is confidently reported that not less than one hundred negroes have thus been shot between this city and Hernando.

Gunboat No. 3, of the Cincinnati fleet, arrived here this morning for the purpose of coaling. Another gunboat, the USS. Carrolton, Kentucky, and took possession of the place. The boats are each manned by seventy-five sharpshooters, each boat carries a 12-pounder.—Madison (Ind.) Evening Courier, 10th.

TELEGRAPHIC.

From Yesterday's Evening News.

Late from Mexico—Disease Among the French.

About the Pirate Florida.

Beauregard in South Carolina.

McClellan's Army in Motion.

The Federals Occupy Sugar Loaf Mountain.

Confederates 20,000 Strong Marching through Frederick.

Skirmish at Boonsboro.

Jackson Leads the Army.

ROCKVILLE, Md., Sept. 8.

To-day matters here are assuming a more warlike appearance. The corps of Generals Banks and Sumner passed through here last week without creating much excitement. This morning the Commanding General, accompanied by his staff, galloped up to the principal hotel in the village and made inquiries which led to the supposition that movements of great importance were on the tapis. Following General McClellan, came cavalry, artillery and infantry in great numbers, and still coming. The whole army of the Peninsula seems to be marching in this direction. If reports this morning are true, we are almost all in this vicinity. Jackson is said to have established his headquarters at Frederick, twenty-eight miles distant. Hill is reported at Poolesville. The whole rebel army is said to be moving on Harrisburg. McClellan's presence leads many to suppose he is to assume the offensive at once and attack.

The enemy in the rear of our army has been drawn up in line of battle for the past three days about three miles from this place. It covers

Closing and Arrival of the Mails at
the Louisville Postoffice.

Western, Western and Northern close at 12:30 P. M.
and arrive at 12:30 P. M.
Southern, Kentucky, via L. & N. R. R. (small office)
close at 12:30 P. M. the previous evening, close at 6:30
A. M. and arrive at 6:30 A. M.
L. & N. R. R. close at 12:30 A. M. and arrive at 6:30
A. M.
Shelbyville close at 12:30 A. M. and arrive at 6:30
A. M.
Lebanon R. R. close at 12:30 A. M. and arrive at 6:30
A. M.
Shelbyville Stage close at 12:30 A. M. and arrive at 6:30
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A. M.

CITY NEWS.

For Sale—Several lots of wooden type and a variety
of cuts necessary in a well-appointed job office.
Also, a No. 1. Regular cast, nearly new and in
good order. Apply at this office.

R. H. Singleton, Esq., is our exclusive
agent in Nashville, Tenn., of the Daily
Democrat, wholesale and retail. News boys and the
public supplied at his stand, under the Seawall
College street.

Mr. C. O. Smith is our agent at
Vermilion, Ky. Persons desiring to subscribe will
please call on him.

Military Directory.

General Gilbert's Headquarters—Seventh street, be-
tween Chestnut and Broadway, south side.
Brigadier-General Boyle, commanding United States
forces in Kentucky—office south side of Walnut, be-
tween Fourth and Fifth streets.
Major Granger, commanding post—office on Center
street, between Jefferson and Green.
Quartermaster's Office—Green street, two doors above
Third.
Capt. H. C. Symonds, Commissary of Subsistence—
office on Second street, below 4th House.
J. F. Head, Assistant Medical Director—office on
Green street, Quartermaster's building.
Lieutenant Edson, Ordnance Officer—Seventh and
Main streets.
Post Commissary, under charge of Mr. James C.
Savage, Main street, between First and Second.
Capt. W. F. Harris, Assistant Quartermaster (in
charge of transportation)—office on Main street, be-
tween First and Brook.
Captain Hall, military storekeeper—Main street,
between First and Brook.
Farmers' Office—corner of Third and Walnut
streets.
United States Depository—over the Postoffice.

The General Hospitals.

Hospital No. 1—Corner of Ninth street and Broad-
way.
Hospital No. 2—Corner of Eighth and Green streets.
Hospital No. 3—Sixth street, between Walnut and
Chestnut.
Hospital No. 4—Corner of Fifteenth and Main streets.
Hospital No. 5—Corner of Seventh and Main streets.
Hospital No. 6—Corner of Center and Green streets.
Hospital for small-pox—On Bardonia road, near
Cave Hill Cemetery.

POLICE PROCEEDINGS—Thursday, Sept. 11.

Commonwealth vs. Bridget Sheehan vs. Vic
Shaw alias Shadrack; assault and battery
warrant. The Grand Jury being in ses-
sion, the whole matter was transferred to them.

Thomas Scott, charged with being a sus-
pected felon; \$300 for twelve months. Gave
bail.

Miss Flowers and Miss Eubanks, two la-
dies of quality, were presented on the
charge of drunkenness and disorderly con-
duct. Gone to the workhouse; and there is
no doubt that when they come out they will
be of a better quality.

Alice Rogers got on a regular bed yester-
day, and threatened to kill every moth-
er's son of yees. These being times of war,
and she promising to join the Federal army,
her own bond was taken in \$500 to do in
the twelve month's service.

Wm. Jones was pretty much in the same
fix; he had, however, got so drunk that he
could neither stand nor sit, but laid himself
full length in one of our clean gutters. He
was discharged, with orders to get a
washman.

From Shelbyville.—The stage went to
Shelbyville, yesterday, with the mail, and
returned to the city in the afternoon. We
learn that everything was quiet in that
section, except the occasional visit of a few
rebels, posting up recruiting hand-bills
about town, and scaring the people by tel-
ling them that they have a force of some
eight hundred in the neighborhood—which
have not as yet been seen there.

GUERRILLAS DOWNS THE ROAD.—We learned
last night, that a force of guerrillas had
burned the bridge at New Haven, and all
the traffic between New Haven and Leba-
non. The bridge at New Haven is
about four hundred feet long and its de-
struction cuts off all railroad communication
with Lebanon.

Our city, at present, is infested
with a gang of juvenile thieves, who are
committing depredations whenever an op-
portunity offers. We heard of several
Fourth-street houses that they have bur-
glariously tried to enter lately. We hope
the police will keep an eye on the young
rascals and catch them.

PRISONERS.—The up-train on the Nash-
ville Railroad, last night brought five or
six prisoners, but we did not learn where
they were captured, nor to what command
they belonged.

Lieut. Phillips, who was thrown from
his horse on Main street, and seriously
hurt, recently, is rapidly recovering, and
will re-enter the service as soon as he is
able.

Officer Barnes arrested a soldier up
town Wednesday night and put him in the
lock-up for drunkenness and disorderly
conduct.

LEBANON.—Gen. Dumont having evacu-
ated Lebanon, a force of about three thousand
rebels occupied the town yesterday.

Thanks to Mr. Geo. O. Hart, the
popular clerk of the steamer Commercial,
for the latest Memphis papers.

The pump at the corner of Campbell
and Washington streets is out of order.

McClellan Rides, see notice in to-
morrow's issue.

We publish the following precious
document for the purpose of showing how
these rebels can do some things as well as
others. Recently we heard of John B.
Major signing quite extensively in the
Home Guard at Frankfort. Now, he, the
said John, is Col. John, and is raising a
regiment for Brigadier General Buford's
rebel brigade. These men, E. M. Holeman
and Chas. J. Dilger, are both under bond,
but disregarding oath and bond, are en-
gaged in recruiting men to fight against the
Government. Being "authorized by Col.
John B. Major" they proceed in the follow-
ing appeal:

"Kentuckians, we are authorized by
Col. John B. Major to raise a company of
infantry for Brigadier General Buford's
Brigade. Men of Kentucky, come! Re-
member your fathers, brothers, sons and
friends now in Northern prisons! Re-
member the insolent interruptions of your
wives, your mothers, your sisters, your
wives, your daughters, and your little ones,
insulted by a brutal, hireling Yankee sol-
dier, and then come to us and strike for
your homes, your loved ones, and the liberty
of your native land!"

"You have now an opportunity to vindicate
the ancient reputation of the old Common-
wealth. The confederate armies are
rapidly driving the enemy toward the
Ohio. You must fight for the South or
against her. There is no other alternative.
Will you be forced into the ranks of your
enemies, when a glorious opportunity of-
fers to defend your hereditary friends?"

"We have an abundant supply of the best
arms—rifles. Come on, then, my gallant
men! Kentucky calls! she must and shall be
free!"

E. M. HOLEMAN,
CHAS. J. DILGER.

"September 8, 1862."

Col. JOHN E. VANSANT.—This energetic
officer, who was the first to evince his
gallantry in behalf of his country by rais-
ing the first company for the Louisville
Legion, by pitching the first tent at Camp
Jeff, by responding instantly to the call
to arms when Buckner was about to
evacuate Louisville, who was one of the
heroes on the bloody field of Shiloh, and
who was the one of the first to see the
rebel fortifications at Corinth, has author-
ity from Gen. Finnell to raise a battalion
of mounted infantry. This battalion is to
be connected with the Sixteenth Mounted
Infantry, and to be made useful in expell-
ing the guerrilla bands from our State.

After the evacuation of Corinth, Col.
Vansant resigned his commission as Cap-
tain in the Louisville Legion, with a view
to assist in raising a new regiment; and he
has now commenced the work. His energy
as an officer, his skill as a strategist, his
experience in the field, and his undoubted
valor, all conspire to render his proposed
command one of the most desirable in the
service. Let his battalion be immediately
formed.

KILLING OF GABRIEL MUNDAY.—Yester-
day afternoon, about half-past three o'clock,
Mr. Gabriel Munday (a brother of Col.
Munday), who was the wagon-master of
Col. Munday's Kentucky cavalry regiment,
was shot and killed by officer Jesse Ham-
mon, on Main street above Campbell street.
We forbear giving the circumstances until
an investigation of the unfortunate affair
takes place. A great deal of excitement
prevailed among the soldiers, and it was
impossible to get a true statement of the
affair. Mr. Munday was about forty-eight
years of age, and leaves a family, with a
host of friends to mourn his loss. Officer
Hammon immediately delivered himself
up, and was placed in jail under a heavy
guard.

ONLY THIRTY MEN WANTED!—Rally!
Rally!—\$40 Bounty.—Wanted, in the cav-
alry service, in the 8th Kentucky cavalry,
Col. D. J. Halliday, only thirty men, to fill
the company in command of Capt. Thos. J.
McManen. Recruiting officers, Neville's
stable, on Market, between Second and
Third streets, south side, and at Shepard's,
near the corner of Main and Third streets.
a24 diff T. J. McMANEN, Captain.

HAMILTON HOME GUARDS.—You are here-
by notified to attend a meeting of the com-
pany, at your armory, this, Friday, evening,
at 7 o'clock, to transact important business.
a24 diff G. H. DUBUE, Capt.

Our Forces Ready for any Move-
ment of the Enemy.

Little authentic information is known
here outside of the War Department (if
within its purview) of the movements of the
rebels in Maryland, that is, in addition
to what was published in Baltimore this
morning, all important portions of which
will be found in our columns.

We may add to that information, that the
latest and most reliable intelligence from
the south side of the Potomac, represents
that no considerable body of rebels have
been in the vicinity of Leesburg since the
passage through that quarter, of Longstreet
and his command (estimated at 30,000),
which proceeded in the direction of No-
land's and Edwards' Ferry and the Point
of Rocks. This is, doubtless, the force that
has crossed into Maryland, below Harper's
Ferry. A person who has reached here
from the vicinity of the Point of Rocks
says, that yesterday a large column crossed
the river at the Point of Rocks, which we
take to be a portion of the force referred to
above.

Vigilant inquiry has satisfied us that
nothing whatever is known of the presence
of any rebel infantry on the eastern side of
Washington, this side of the Bull Run
mountains. We presume that the military
authorities left by General McClellan on the
other side, have or will promptly take
steps to verify this fact, which, if veri-
fied, must prove of great importance in
regulating the future movements of our
army.

It is alleged that the rebel pickets in
Maryland extend on the north some four-
teen miles out from Frederick, in the di-
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believed to have fled back through Thoro-
good's Gap, and immediately after the
battle of Saturday last, have crossed or are
crossing the river above Harper's Ferry,
with the purpose of assaulting that point
first, or of pushing directly on into Penn-
sylvania, leaving Longstreet to amuse our
army below, to prevent them from being
followed until they may have time to do as
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to lead to the belief that the rebels are
advancing in force below Frederick Junction.
Our forces are so disposed as to be ready
for them if they should advance, in that
direction or in that of Baltimore, we apprehend.

In twenty-four hours the mystery of the
intentions of the rebel commanders will
probably be cleared up in a great measure
by their movements, when those of Gen.
McClellan will consequently also begin to
be developed.—Washington Evening Star, 8th.

The military may be doing for the
best, but outsiders have lost all patience.
A small force of Confederates are holding
the whole State against us, with superior
numbers. That is the fact. Day after day
passes and we are insulted by the approach
of small bodies of rebels to our very doors,
and we hear of nothing but skullduggery,
deserting, one point, and another dis-
gracefully. We don't lack soldiers to clean
the rebels out, but when they come, our
soldiers are not there. Cincinnati is scared
to death at the rumored approach of a few
thousand men, when they have scores of
thousands to meet them. How long is this
cowardly panic to last? We have observed
reports as to the number of rebels, and
every exaggerated report at that point is
believed. For God's sake let us have a
commander that will fight, at least when
he has three or four men to the enemy's
one; and one, too, that will not be surprised;
otherwise, let us admit that we are a set
of incompetents, and hand over the business
to somebody else.

Still a Chance.

The Headquarters of the Green River
Regiment, Thirty-third Kentucky, has been
established at Munfordville, Hart county,
immediately on the Louisville and Nashville
railroad, where all recruits tendered will
be put promptly into camp, and furnished
with supplies. Our friends who feel it to
be their duty to aid in putting down this
rebellion (and who does not?) cannot do bet-
ter than to join this regiment. Colonel
Jamison, the commander, is one of the very
best men in the Green river country, and
will certainly get up a superior regiment.
Companies or detachments who wish to join
the regiment, will report to the Adjutant,
James A. Dawson, at Munfordville. Apply
early and secure a good place. Only thirty
days is given to recruits and a rush will be
made to secure the post of honor.

a27 diff.

We hear of outrages and depreda-
tions constantly committed in the neigh-
borhood of the camps around the city.
These excesses are without the knowledge
of the officers in command. Many cases
occur in which the rudeness and ruffianly
conduct of the soldiers frighten and terrify
the women. This, too, in families where
they are loyal and true to the Government,
and who would take great pleasure in ex-
tending a generous hospitality to those who
are in the ranks in defence of the country.
Such conduct is hurtful to our cause, and
unworthy of men who claim to be soldiers.
We trust there will at once be an end to
such things.

HIGH PRICED TOBACCO.—At the Pickett
warehouse, were sold yesterday, four hog-
heads of tobacco, at the following high
prices: One at \$26 50 and one at \$28, to
W. J. Anderson, one at \$28 and one at \$30,
to L. L. Anderson, both manufacturers of
this city; all of it raised by Mrs. Beasley,
of Todd county, Kentucky, who has sent to
this market the finest crop ever sold in this
city—one lot of fifty hogheads averaging
\$17 40 per hundred.

The drunkenness perceptible daily
among officers, soldiers and citizens, has
become the curse of the town. The police
regulations of the city and of the army
demand that this growing vice should be
promptly suppressed. The welfare of the
city and country demand it. The curse of
drunkenness aggravates the evils with which
we are already beset.

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by their movements, when those of Gen.
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be developed.—Washington Evening Star, 8th.

To Arms!
My countrymen, your glorious old State
is again invaded by Jeff. Davis' God-
defying serfs. The cause of God, the glory
of the nation, and the honor of the Common-
wealth of Kentucky, all call aloud for ac-
tion. Come forth from the hills and valleys,
and in the name of all you hold dear, for
time and for eternity. Do not delay your
coming. Let no sleep come to your eyes, or
night to your limbs, until you rise in your
might in defense of your wives, your chil-
dren, your homes. A moment's delay may
cause a lifetime of bitter regrets, with
chains and slavery. If there are any who
wish to survive the destruction of this na-
tion, the disgrace of the glorious old flag,
and the humiliation of the world-renowned
old Commonwealth of Kentucky, bring dis-
grace upon himself and posterity, let him
turn and flee. Now is the time to show
yourselves worthy descendants of noble,
free, and independent sires. All are now
needed, and honor will be showered upon
those who respond in the time of danger.

I am authorized to raise the Thirty-third
Kentucky regiment of infantry, for three
years' service. The time is none too long,
if the enemies of our country are not soon
put down, and our services will terminate
with the war. Any man who can raise
thirty men can obtain a Second Lieutenant's
commission. Let those who will come to the
rescue, call at my Headquarters, on the
north side of Market, between Second and
Third streets. I have established a camp at
the Fair Grounds, in honor of our noble and
patriotic Gov. Robinson, whose eloquent
appeal now calls upon you to rise in de-
fense of your homes and your families, and
never disgrace the memory of your ancestors.
The usual advance pay and bounty
will be paid.

Mr. Rudinger, a man of military educa-
tion and long experience in the tented field,
will go as Lieutenant-Colonel.

a27 diff. A. J. ALEXANDER, Colonel.

Local Notices.

When Will this War End?

When President-making no longer is thought
of.

When army contractors are hanged or all
bought off.

When Generals no longer of Generals get
jealous.

When the President don't meet all men as
"half-fellows."

When the people all learn good sense and
buy their clothing at J. M. Armstrong's, or
Main, opposite the National.

a27 diff.

The special attention of our readers
is called to Mr. C. C. Spencer's auction sale
this morning. See advertisement.

We would call the attention of offi-
cers and soldiers desiring any thing in the
line of camp and outfit, to the well-known
house of Green and Green, corner of Main
and Fourth streets. They are thoroughly pos-
essed in their business, having been furnishing
the army since the commencement of the
war. They make the finest cap worn in
the army.

a27 diff.

Report of the Committee upon Family
Sewing Machines, appointed by the Tennes-
see State Fair, 1860:

NASHVILLE, TENN., 26th Sept., 1860.

The committee appointed by the State
Bureau of the Seventh Annual State Fair of
Tennessee, to examine and mark award for
the best Family Sewing Machine, find on
exhibition the following named machines in
competition: The I. M. Singer, Wheeler &
Wilson, A. B. Howe, and the Grover & B-
aker.

The first three named, although differing
in construction and capacity, still, so far
as the stitch is concerned, all arrive at the
same point—making what is called and
known as the *shuttle stitch*, each using a
shuttle or shuttle and bobbin, and to which
all the lower thread, or thread used under-
neath, is required to be respoiled. The
Shuttle Machine may be used upon some
classes of family sewing with a degree of
satisfaction; but we conceive from their con-
struction, operation and stitch, their prin-
ciple adaptation is to the purposes of man-
ufacturers.

The points we conceive most necessary and
important, to meet the wide range of re-
quirements, are:—The machine should be
simple in construction, and the members of
the family sewing machine, find on ex-
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The points we conceive most necessary and
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Wilson, A. B. Howe, and the Grover & B-
aker.

The first three named, although differing
in construction and capacity, still, so far
as the stitch is concerned, all arrive at the
same point—making what is called and
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